There was an interestingly lively time at Turn hall on Monday night. To begin at the source of the difficulty which gave rise to the meeting, it may be stated that about three weeks ago a German paper published at Rock Island was attacked by the socialistand beycotted. The editor said that the leaders of the society there were using the workingmen as tools, and Mr. Zwanzig, edi tor of the Herold of this city, took the part of his brother editors, and stated that among the fundamental principles of the govern ment were the rights of free speech and a free press. The socialists of Rock Island and Davenport then attempted to organize a boycott against the Herold in this city, and Zwanzig called upon the representatives of the society to meet him in public and discuss the subject. The committee then issued cirsulars, which were scattered throughout the city, referring to assaults of the Herold against the workingmen. Peter Knickrehm. of Davenport, agent of the socialistic section of that city, called a meeting at Turn hall for Monday night in which Zwanzig was cited to appear and defend himself. There were about 400 Germans and others present, and a few who anticipated a red-hot time. The effort to prove that Zwanzig was against the workingmen failed, as he read various extracts from his paper which proved other wise. He spoke for fully an hour or over. being frequently interrupted by the socialists in the audience, but he pluckily persevered in pouring hot shot into their ranks antil they were completely routed, and Herr Zwanzig's triumph was complete. Peter Knickrehm and a Mr. Kempke, of Chicago, a traveling agitator for the socialists, took part in the discussion against Zwanzig, and at times great excitement prevailed. A number of the members of Co. D, in their citivens clothes, occupied positions in the gallery as spectators. Mayor Allen with a detachment of police was also present, fearing that a row was not improbable. On the afternoon of the evening previous to the meeting very inflummatory circulars in English and German were distributed throughout the city by the agent of the socialists in Ottawa The circular is sent out by the secretary of the Socialistic Labor Party of New York city, and contains a violent harangue to the passions of mob law advocates, of which the following extract is a sample:

"Are you ready? Forward, then! We are Where is the coward that would draw back? Form your battalions; to arms! Wave you not weapons enough? There are stocked with military stores, repeating rifles and munition. Fling the police in the gut- he held for several years, making large sums per, the militia in the river! Drug the venul of money thereby. The ice business was politicians and corrupt judges from their then developing slowly, and in 1817 about town, the priests from the churches! Go Boston, nearly all having been gathered Hange your forces from town to town! Blow caption of congress from the capital. Take it is one of the permutaent profitable induspossession of the land that belongs to you, of trics. the factories and machinery that you erect

by Zwanzig who denounced in vehement edge and square mark off two bass at pertheir position by a public discussion of same the cutters at the previous cut. These zig, of which he may well be proud:

Madl Gover New October Parties, March 9, 1886,

The Illinois Central Railread will run a fore the crowds arrive to witness the grand bridges over the canal. parade. Mr. J. F. Merry will accompany this excursion and look after every want of kls patrons. The parade will be of unusual spiender and magnificence. For bills giving rates, and sleeping car accomp odations, apply to nearest ticket agent or the undersigned, at anchester, Iowa.

J. F. ERRY. Gen. West. Pass. Agent.

In cities having paid fire departments the state law requires that all insurance compaales doing business within the city limits shall pay over to the city treasurer two per sept, of their net carnings. Some months ago Ald. McKinlay offered such a resolution in the council, but it appears the matter ended there.

A farmer who has been testing seed corn from the butt, the tip and the middle of the ear for three years, tells the FREE TRADER that the corn from the tip of the ear will ripen first, that from the middle next, and that from the butt last.

For chapped hands, face and lips, use Kaloderma. 25 cents, of E. Y. Griggs.

Miss Josie Hall sadly admits that there may be some naughty things done on the stage. She resumes her part in "Evangeline" Monday night with a brand new four ounce costume - Herald.

The Ottawa Fire Proof and Construction Company's works on the hydraulic basin, after a few weeks shut down for repairs and improvements, resumes operations on Mon-

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

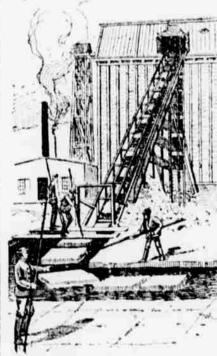
The best saive in the world for cuts, bruises sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Lutz & Briggs. HARVESTING ICE.

An Industry of This Century-How the

Crystal Cakes Are Gathered. The gathering and storing of ice is Yankee invention. It was Frederick Tudor who thought of it, and could be have known at the same time the amount of highway robbery in the shape of everlasting ice bills he was bringing on our molern civilization he likely would have buried the idea at once; or had be known the amount of this pressed material that is consumed annually over the bars of our land or in the deadly ice cream, his name would be ass clated with that of the inventor of whi ky itself in the memories of our people. But the inventor believed he was devising a scheme that would be a boon to mankind, and taking all in all, maybe it hea. His endeavor to develop his enterprise was met with obstacles of every kind, of which the following is a trief summary: Beginning in the smallest and most modest manner in the winter of 1805 he gathered ice from Fresh Pond, a lake near Cambridge, Mass, improvising implements that would amuse a modern iceman to look upon. But ice cream had not yet been invented, the demand for the novel product was small, few became attracted by the new business, and Mr. Tudor continued to monopolize the ice trade for twenty-even years. Then, in advertised in all papers that go among farm-1832, the grand ice total gathered amounted ers. to 4,352 tons, which is now exceeded by some private fee houses. But, as will be seen, even this small stock proved an ample supply to satisfy both the local and foreign trade. Just about this time Mr. Tudor became impressed with the feasibility of shipping ice to tropical ports. He tried to find a vessel to carry his crystallized product, but ship owners demurred. They feared rapid melting on the way would endanger the vessel's safety, the protective properties of hay, sawdust, etc., being then imperfectly understood. Undaunted by this, however, he purchased an old brig. which he hastily refitted, loaded with ice, stepped on board himself and sailed for Havana. Without stopping to recount the details of a somewhat eventful voyage, except to note the heavy loss by melting, it must be observed that Tudor's safe arrival at Havana only brought him new tribulation for a time. He knew the people had never seen ice and knew nothing about it, and heex pected to be obliged to teach them its uses. But he found they were afraid of it. Thus while the remnant of his perishable cargo was rapidly running away into the hold of his old brig, he labored ingeniously and incessautiv to create a demand for it. He put pitchers of ice water on the hotel bars, payfor the privilege, but charging nothing for the cooling beverage. The natives tasted t eauthously and quickly spit it out at first, but at length finding it harmless they began to drink it freely. Then Mr. Tudor took away the free pitchers and opened a shop where he sold the i.e. charging only a small sum at first. His first cargo was thus of litle direct pecuniary profit but it made a foreign demand for ice, and subsequent cargoes brought handsome returns.

He afterward secured a large contract from the British government to furnish toethe arsenals of the counter jumper militia, for the army at Calcutta, the reper tearing the royal signature of Queen Victoria. This seats; those the capitalist hyenas from the | 75,000 tons were shipped from the port of brough the country and arouse the bowed- from the ponds and lakes in the vicinity of fown farmer! Put the rife into his hand! that city. Soon after that the business increased more rapidly; now uses and a laptations of ice became assurent, until to-day

MARKING AND PLOWING THE ICE FIELD. and create; of the houses that you build! The present method of ice harvesting is Why delay an instant! Are you not hundred- the same the country over, but as it takes top part sits upon the lower portion, thousands-millions? Who can withstand place in the most severe of weather and in straight up and down. The hole in the you, if you choose? Into the street! For regions necessarily remote from populated ward! Forward! Allons, enfants de la potrie!" | localities, a brief description will be found At the meeting the above extruct was read interesting. In the first place, practical ice men elect the ice field, and with a straight language the use of such treasonable utter | feet right angles to each other, on two sides suces, and said that it was unworthy of any of the field. Then a "marker" drawn by a sue who prided himself on his claim to straight neroes the pond one side baying milk is drawn off tweive hours after each american citizenship. So the first attempt sharp cutting irons, the other shaple guide milking, the pau is cleaned and thoroughly of the socialists in this city to strengthen burs that run in the grooves made by scalled ready for the new milking. It of their principles was a most decided and in the case was 200 along and the right angles so that one may be sunned while the other disastrous failure and a victory for Mr. Zwan | inch down. Then follows an ice plow, hav- this suggestion, if they have not already ing a deeper bade with a series of chisel done so, point. This sinks the groove to a depth of purifying for milk utensils. the depth of ice. Then a gang of men with heavy chisel tars har off rafts of these cheap excursion to New Orleans, leaving blocks in such shape as to admit their passage through a canal which has been Sloux City Monday, 3:45 P. M., Match 1st; previously cut from the hou a to the pond, Dubuque, 7 A. M., Tuesday, March 2, arriv. and through which the ice is either towed ing at New Orleans at 11 P. M., Wednes, by borses or pushed along by men with long day, March 3d. This will give all parties dock. During their progress the cakes are suple time to secure furnished rooms be again separated by men stationed at different



At the end of the canal near the ice house rises an engless chain of buckets operated by steam power, on which the ice is floated, each bucket catching a cake and drawing it up. Thus the ice ascends this incline in a droub, but rejoices in the bright sunshine continuous stream from whence it is run on galleries, and then is slid into the various rooms by its own gravity on descending "runs," where the blocks are stowed by men versed in the work, it being necessary to leave spaces between for circulation of air and escape of water. These endless chain elevators were a great invention, and they entirely revolutionized the process of housing ice. Before their advent each block of ice had to be hoisted separately by horse power and it took most of the winter to flil the house, whereas now, twelve or fourteen working days will fill the largest house. When the house is full salt hay is spread thickly over the ice and all is tightly closed until wanted for use.

The houses are truly immense ice boxes, capable of holding usually 100,000 tons of ice. The total storage capacity of these houses on the Hudson river alone is nearly 5,000,000 tons. The cost of gathering and hording ice is estimated at twenty cents per

Farm ₹ Carden

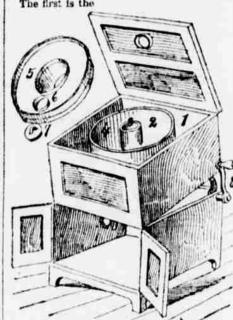
It is claimed that quite one-third, if no one-half, the labor of taking care of milk i saved by the use of one of the "creamers" ately invented. They are coming into use tendily, but very slowly. Farmers are con-

The principle upon which they are built is that of cold, deep setting to make cream rise That is to say, instead of using ten shallow milk pans that all have to be scalded and lifted separately, use one deep one cool the milk suddenly, by ice or very cold water around the can, let it stand twelve to twenty-four hours, and you will get more cream than by the shallow setting in the ten

The creamers that have been made have one or more cans for the milk, with tanks about them for ice water. Thoroughly cold water will also do very well. After the cream has risen the skim milk is drawn off by a tap from below. Another tap draws the water off

We have secured illustrations of two approved creamers for our agricultural readers' benefit. They are, or ought to be,

The first is the

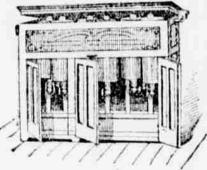


DELAWARE COUNTY CREAMER.

It is, as you see, a lox with a milk can nside. The tap, or fancet, is nickel plated, and can be taken apart and scalded. The water untk is zinc lined. In the illustration, I is the water tank, or cooler, and 2 is the milk pan. You will observe, in the center, a tube or well, marked it. This is a tube from the wa er tank that rises in the center of the milk pan. As the water is poured into No. 1, it rises in the tube No. to the same level. Thus the milk has a cald temperature all around the outside and in the center. The below on the quick cooling. which is the main thing to make the cream

To the left of the main illustration you ob erve No. 5, the cover to the milk pan. This fits down tight over the pan, and also has a rim rounded up on the outside forming a cup to hod more cold water. It has a little tube-like round opening, 6, with raised rim for ventilation. This has a little cap, 7, which his over it when desired. Thus the whole can be scaled. Leave No. 6 open while the milk is cooling.

No. 5 s the tilting lever. By lifting this you tilt the milk dish and the water coo er forward, letting the skim milk run out Register. clean. The picture shows the creamer with Its top tilted forward. When it is in use the cover of the enbinet is to admit the lose that conveys water from the spring or windmill to the creamer, where farm houses are so fortunate as to have a running spring or windmill. The compartment below in the creamer serves as a refrigerator to store cream and keep it cool. would be well to have an extra pan or crock, in the same way, 23x35 inches and about an is in use. The manufacturers should act on The sun's rays are marvelously



MOSELY CREAMER. Another approved creamer is shown in the econd illustration. After the minute explanation of Fig. 1 this needs not the going into of details. It has several compart-

ments, so that milk of different ages may be kept separate.

Some of the advantages of a cabinet creamery are in the butter making. It keeps the cream of uniform temperature and allows it all to ripen or sour at one time, when wanted for charning. It saves the back breaking work of lugging milk and milk pans up and down cellar and all around. It saves three-quarters of the labor of washing milk utensils. It helps to make dairy work, the heaviest of all labor farm women have to perform, easy. The creamers are of different siz's and prices, from those holding milk from four cows up to thirty or forty. More cream can be got from milk by this method than in any other way. The cost of a cabinet creamer is from \$26 up, according

Farming in Colorado. The eastern farmer depends solely upon, and thinks he can raise nothing without rain, while the farmer in Colorado, who can take water from the natural streams and distribute it over his land, wants no rainwould not have it. He never loses a crop if he understands his business. He fears no of a cloudiess sky, applying moisture when needed, and keeping it off when not needed. To those who think Colorade is a vast, dry, sandy and desolate desert it may sound strange to say that a drouth is unknown. But it is even so. Our soil is never too wet to plow, and never too dry and hard to turn. Our pastures are always green, crops niways fresh and vigorous until the period of maturity ripens them.

Although irrigation is a necessity, it is by no means so expensive as one would suppose. It is really a blessing no other people enjoy, because it places the making of all crops in the farmers' own hands, and saves them from all failure. It also makes every crop an average crop, and often doubles it. While rain in all sections comes free to

all, the want of it is a hundred times more

expensive than all our great canals, ditches

and means of applying water artificially to

suffer untold losses from dry seasons the farmer here, with his foot or two of water, makes his sure annual average. In Colorado here are many streams under whose flow of water millions of acres are yet unfenced and unbought. A though there are now in the state over 1 000 miles of cana's, capable of irrigating over 1,500,000 acres, the half is not yet surveyed. In the southern part of the state canals are being projected that will furnish land for thousands of families.

The amount of water required to irrigate 100 acres ten years ago will now irrigate double that area, from the fact that we have better facilities for distributing water and polying it. Owing to the character of the oil, lay of land and the methods of using it, the cost of water varies from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre annually. The conclusions reached by the state engineer are that upon an average a cubic foot of water per second will rrigate about fifty five acres. This, how ever, appears to be a very small area, for in ome countries a cubic foot will irrigate seventy or eighty acres - Prof. McCloud.

The Pasture.

Every farmer knows the importance of sunlight, and plenty of it, with his growing plants. No man would be foolish enough to attempt to grow a crop of wheat, corn or oats in the woods. Indeed, every care is taken to always cut down all the trees that n any measure tend to shade the fields where these grains are grown. It is agreed that grass is a patient and long-suffering plant, that will thrive better than anything that is not actually a weed, under the most adverse circumstances; but this is no excuse for the neglect and abuse it often meets with. The poorest and rock est hillsides are set apart for it, and even the woods are only trimmed up a little to let in enough light and air to encourage a spindled and sickly growth. Such grass makes very poor flesh, and still poorer milk. The that fattens on it does so at such an expense of labor in finding it and in the effort to assimilate it that her flesh becomes as hard and stringy as vulcaniz d rubber. That she knows better than to feed upon such stuff is very evident by her constantly feeding in the open sunshine when she can, and in such spots the grass will always be noted as very short and making a thick sod. Now take a hint from this, and clear out all the trush and spare trees and add a little manure to the bare spot, even if you have to buy it. Sow more seeds on the snew, and at reasonable rates, when called upon by his friends pick up the rocks to give more room for the and pairons. Orders may be left at White's Hotel or grays to gray Now is a more form. gras to grow. Now is a good time to do the tree trimming and seed sowing, before the rush of work begins in the spring -American Dairyman.

Tough on the Farm Laborer.

We are not mistaken in the difference in the economy of common laborers fifty years ago, and at present. They used to try and save and su ceeded wonderfully. At this period in history, after a person has worked ight months in the year at good wages for five years, if an inventory be taken at the beginning of spring of his capital stock, it will be found that he has an old pipe, an old grensy tocket book, a jack knife, a fancy necktie and probably an old extra pair of winter boots.

He can lose the axe off the Lo'sled in going to the timber, and the end board to he wagon how in going to the mill. It is just as easy for him to lose as it is for a mesquito to hite. And then again be can forget more in one day than you can think of in a week. He can exhibit his strength by breaking a twenty-five cent fork handle in pitching hav, and display his weakness y setting a steel trap for a weasel and en ch a \$3 hen-dead. He makes a \$1 for you to day and loss it to-morrow. -lowa-

Crushing and Catting Corn Fedder. I find by practical experience that corn todder is more than doubled in value by crushing and cutting it. I use a cutter that cousles before cutting and that cuts onefourth of an inch long rendering it all palatable for all kinds of stock, and eaten readily without the least waste. And for

This Season of the Year. Manure should be put around rhubarb roots and the small fruits, and upon the asparagus beds, as scon as the ground thaws, if it was not done last fall. All of them will bear liberal manuring, and will pay well for

it. Prepare the hotbeds as early as possible. Every farmer should have one, in which to grow his supply of lettuce, calbage and tomate plants. If a few potatoes are sprouted in the hotbed they can be transplanted when others are planting potatoes, and about two weeks can be gained in the time of growing. Some farmers also go so far as to start their sweet corn, cucumbers and a few other vegetables which they wish to obtain early in this way.

Earth in the Stable.

Nothing will purify and keep a stable so free from odors as the free use of dry earth, and every one keeping horses or cattle will find it pays to keep a heap of it at band, to be used daily. A few shovelfuls of earth scattered over the floor after cleaning will render the air of the apartments pure and wholesome. The value of the season's manure pile may be largely increased by the free use of such absorbents. The strength of the gases and liquids absorbed is retained, and is the very essence of good manure.

Sweet Clover.

Professor Aivord states the best time for cutting sweet clover to be when it is in fuli boon. A few plants will scent a whole barnful, and thus give the requisite flavor to the hay without the cattle ever coming into contact with it as a food. Since all these flavors are caused by volatile olis, it may be that chemists can furnish the requisite oils without feeding anything specially to produce them.

excellent disinfectant. Haul out manure for your orehard this cold weather. But don't put it close up to the trunks of trees. Put it two to three feet

away. Farmer-That is a voracious pig. I gave him a pailful of slop which he drank all up, and I picked him up and put him in the bucket, and the blamed thing didn't fill it

balf full! lows is trying to revive the grange organ lows is trying to rever have been permitted to die out in any of the states. south seems to Le going ahead with it better the trops. While our neighbors on the cast than the north.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rate, mice, roaches, files, ants, bedbuga Heart Pains. Paipitation, Dropescal Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Skeplescoess cured by "Wells' Health innewer."

"Rough on Corns," Ask for Weils' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Qui-lete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, busions. "Buchu-Palba."

Quick, complete cure, all Kitney, Bladder and Erin ry Diseases, Scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarri of the Biddder. \$1, Druggists. Bed-Bugs, Flies. Files, rosches, ants, bed-burn, rats, mice, gophers hipmunks, ciesred out by "Hough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People. "Wells' Bealth Renewer" restorce bealth a cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. "Rough on Pain." Cures cholera, colle, cramps, diarrhesa, aches, psina apruina, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 2x. Hougt ou Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers. If you are failing, broken, worn out and pervosa, us Weils' Bealth Renewer." \$1. Druggists. Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Bealth lenewer." Goes direct to weak spots. "Rough on Piles." Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protrolling, Bleeding, Internal or other, Internal and External Remede in each package, bure cure, Sc., Draggests.

Pretty Women. Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, dun't all to try "Wells' Health Renewer." "Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworn etter, sait rheum, fronted feet, childmins. "Rough on Catarrh."

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chrying cases, also unequated as gargie for Dipitheria, Bore Thront, Foul Breath, Soc.

The Hope of the Nation. Children, alow in development, puny, scrawny and lelicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder. Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Keiney and Trinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." \$1.

"Water Hugs, Reaches,"

Auctioneer's Notice. V. H. SEELY

esires to call the attention of Farmers and especially tockmen of La salie and adjoining counties to the fact

Attend to all Public Sales

A Good Farm-160 Acres, A Farm of 650 Acres,

Prairie Land in Kansas, Iowa

And Nebraska, in tracts to east, All for sale on LONG TIME and at CHEAP PRICES, and

17 Those westing to make a profitable investment

F. A. SHERWOOD,

Lippert's Meat Market, South side of Mala St., a few doors west of M. Knesser's drug store, Ottawa, Di.

The public will always find my market well stocked with the choicest Fresh and Sait Means such as Red, Matton, Veel, Pork, Owned Beef, Pickled Pork, Sunked Hams and Sides, do: Especial attention paid to 1 *nkce March 1, 1841.

March 1, 1841.

March 1, 1841.

March 1, 1841.

Chicage, Burington and Quincy R. R. TIME TABLE. October 18th, 1883.

I find by practical experience that corn							
folder is more than doubled in value by	Going South.		H .		IW.	Going North	
crushing and cutting it. I use a cutter that crushes before cutting and that cuts one- fourth of an meli long rendering it all pal-	Pass. No.71 B.	Pass. No. 19 B.	Autor	STATIONS.	Dist.b	Pass. So. to B.	Pass. No.? B.
atable for all kinds of stock, and eaten readily without the least waste. And for me, a pound of stalks that have been bar-	P.M. LV 4.45 6.15 6.15	A M. LV 8,45 10,28 10,28	1	. Chicago Aurors	1	10.80 9.18 9.07	7.10 5.38 5.34
ve-ted at the proper time, and well cured, is equal to a pound of the best hay. This may seem to many a little overdrawn. Before I had learned it by experience, it would have appeared to me absurd. A vast amount of	6.80 6.40 6.46 6.54 7.03 7.12 7.22	10.99 10.58 11.00 11.06 11.13 11.23 11.33	THE STATE	Serens.	23 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	8.54 8.42 8.51 6.26 8.15 8.05 7.58	5.25 5.00 5.00 4.58 4.45 4.84 6.21
stalks are thrown away, so to speak, by being thrown out in barn yards and fields in	7.90 1.97	11,42 11,50	55 to 50	Wedron Dayton	14	7.50 7.42	4.05
the foldering of stock, and in the majority of cases but very little benefit is secured	7,50	12.02	11 A	OTTAWA South Ottawa	2	7.28	3.50
from the practice. The leaves and husks are enten, and what I have found to be	8.10	12.24	50 X	Side Track Grand Bidge.	64	7.08	5.30
better, the stalks, are wholly lost as a food	9.50	12.45	143 1		15	6.50	8.15

P.M. AB P.M. AB Preignt trains carry 82 basecures leave thiaws as follows: For Earl, 4.25 P.M.; for Autors, 10,05 A. M.; Streater, 5.05 A. M., 5.05 P. M., and 10 M. A. M.; Morning train makes close connection a talary also all points east and west.

Pullboan Palace Sleeping Cars, C. B., & Q. Drawt.; Room Cars, Horton's Reclining Chair Cars, and the C. B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars, by this route. All isforms that about rates of face, eleming car accommodation and time tables will be clearfully given by applying to FERCIVAL LOWELL.

General Passenger Agent, Culcago.

General Passenger Agent, Chicago. TROS. J. POTTER.
General Manager Chicago.
GEO. E. ROE.
Agent at Ottawa

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bailroad. NEW TIME TABLE.

...11.29 A M Freign a Carrying Passengers. ** 96. ** 30. No. 1, Atlantic Express..... S. Night Express
 Chicago and Kanses City Express
 Davenport Accommodation
 Pern Fast Accommodation
 Pern Fast Accommodation
 Freights Carrying Passengers. · 28.

Nos. 9 and 10 arrive in Chicago at 10 a. N. and leave Thicago at 4.45 p. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Nos. 11 and 12 run daily, including Sundays. No. 22 carries passengers from Rock Island to Orrawa. No. 36 carries passengers from Generous to Ottawa. No. 16 carries passengers between Burcan and Ontawa. No. 29 carries passengers between Jeliet and La Salie, and No. 30 between La Salie and Joilet.
Nos. 23 and 28 carry passengers between Bine Island and La Salle.
R. H. CABLE, Gen'l Manager.
R. St. JOHN.
Gen'l TKL & Pess Agt.
Agent at Offawa

Chicago, Alten & St. Louis Railroad On and after April 29, 1884, trains on the C. & A. R. R. pass Johnt as follows: tours Norrit.

site oils without feeding anything specially to produce them.	Express Mail.
Things to Do and to Knew. This is the time for building hot beds. North America produces annually over 100,000,000 pounds of honey, worth \$15,-	Joliet Accommodation GotNo South. 10.15 AN
Chloride of lime in the runways of rats will both drive them away and serve as an	Lightning Express, Denver Express, and Kansas City and St. Louis Express trains run daily; Express distance and Jonet Accommodation run daily, except Sunday Kansas City and St. Louis Express going south run through without change of cars. Morning train to St Louis has free chair cars, and evening train through the control of the contr

Ticket Agent C. & A. Railroad

Illinois Central Railroad-GOING NORTH, FROM LA SALLE. 4:27 A. W.

	Control of the second state of the second
AMORTIANT	
Accommodation	PERSONAL ASSESSMENT OF STREET
Freight	*********************
	3:17 A. 1
Freight	4 00 P. 1
Freight. GOING SOUTH,	PHON LA SALLE.
Passenger	
Papenger	1 d6 P. 1
	12:30 A 1
reight	9:40 A. 1
Freight	
Freight (goes no further).	amountable and a second section of the
	W. L. LIGHTHART.
S. P. MOORE.	
Ticket Agent.	Freight Agent,

Legel.

SWIFT, DUNCAN & O'CONOR.

BWIFT, DUNCAN & O'CONOR.

ASTREES SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, LASALLE COUNTY—See. La Saide County Circuit Court.

In the matter of Charles II. Crook to Lucy A Poole, Albert J Poole and Minnie E. Crook.—Furtilion. Albert J Poole and Minnie E. Crook.—Furtilion. Albert J Poole and Minnie E. Crook.—Furtilion. Albert J Poole as Minnie E. Crook.—Furtilion. Albert J Poole is bereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, in said court, on the Soth day of January A. D. 1896. I. George W. W. Biake, Master in Chancery for said court, on Saturday, the 27th day of February A. D. 1896, at 2 o chick in the afternoon of said day, shall sell at public auction to the highest and best hidder, for cash, at the north door of the County Court House, in Ottawa, in said county, the following described real estate, situate in the county of La Salle and state of illinois, to wit. The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, township thirry-three north, range three east, of the third principal meridian; also lot four in the subdivision of the east balf of section thir centrol town thirty three north, range three east, of the third principal meridian; together with all and singular the tenements and hereshitaments thereunto belonging.

E. C. Swiff and Dyncar & O'Conor.

Solicitors for Complainants.

February 6, A. D. 1896.

RICHOLSON & GENTLEMAN,

RICHOLSON & GENTLEMAN,

RICHOLSON & GENTLEMAN,

[Attorneps at Lair.]

COSSERVATOR'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA

CENSE TIME OF SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA

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RICHOLSON & GENTLEMAN,

MASTER'S SALE -BIATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALE MASTER'S SALE -BIATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALE COUNTY - s. La Salis County Curvat Court. In the matter of Ruth Hallowell, Robert D. Hallowell, William W. Hallowell, Samuel J. Hallowell Patrick H. Hallowell Mattha Mason, Martha Harney and Mary Hallowell Fac Charlotte Harney. Daniel Harney and Eiss T. Ha Rowell. - Partition.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pusuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, in said court, on the 1 thiday of Februaryla. In 1886, I. Geo. W. W. Blasc. Master in Chancery for said court, on Tuesday, the 25d day of March a. In 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, shall sein at public ancien to the highest and best hidder, for cash, at the south door of the county our house in Ottawa, in said county, the following described real estate, situate in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots ten (10) and a even (11) in the subdivision of the son hwest quarier (14) of section twelve (12), township thirty-four (31) north, in range four east of the third principal meridian, shall let ten (16) containing about twenty (20) acres and said let ten (16) containing about twenty (20) acres and said let eleven (11) containing about twenty (20) acres and said let eleven (11) containing about twenty (20) acres and said let eleven (11) containing about twenty (20) acres and said let eleven (11) containing about one 1) acre of lining tenders.

said lot eleven (11) containing short one (1) acre of land logether with all and singular the tenements and here Hisments thereinto belonging.

GEO, W. W. BLAKE,
February 19, A. D. 1886 Muster in Chancery,
Hismoseon & Gentlesen, Compits soits. F20-4w

A. J. WILLIAMSON,

FINAL SECTILEMENT. - ESTATE OF HEARY BARRY, DEPEASED, Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that the indersamed, Administrator of the estate of said Heary Barret, decrased, will appear before the Probate Court of the county of La Saile and State of fillinds, at the county court house, in Ottawa, in suit county, on Monday, the lift day of March A. D. 188, for the purpose of rendering an account of his proceedinas in the administration of said estate for the final settlement.

Duted at Ottawa, this 18th day of February, 1886.

CHARLES BANZET,

Administrator. Attorney of Line.

Attest: A. T. BARTELS, Cork Probate Court, La Salle County, III.

B. F. LINCOLN,

Attorney at Law. NOTICE: Frake or don't Maria. Dr'hNotice is hereby given, that the underekned Administratiis of the extite of John Martin, late of the
county of In Salle and state of filmols, deceased, will
appear before the Protate tourt of said county on the
third Monday (being the 10th day of April, 1885, at the
Probate Court Room, in Ottake, in said county, when
and where all persons having counts of demands against
and reture are noticed to alternd and present the same A where may notified to make a state are notified to make a state are notified to make a state at a writing for an institle in a writing for an institution of Alaria Marria.

Administratrix.

L. A. LOCKWOOD,

PINAL SECTILEMIENT STATE OF n said county, on Monday, the termination of his pro-iss, for the purpose of rendering an account of his pro-recedings in the administration of said estate for the

Dated at Ottawa, this isth day of February, 1888. SAMUEL J. HI GHES.

Attest, A. T. DARGUETS, Cook Probabilitions, La Salle County, Id.

B. F. LINCOLN.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. DMINISTRATURES SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

A By ARRES of an order said decree of the Probate Court of La Salis occurs, timols made on the petition of the undersgued, Andrew W. Mers, as administrate for the undersgued, Andrew W. Mers, as administrate for the undersgued, a surface of said decreased, at the February term, A. D. 1887, of said decreased, at the February term, A. D. 1887, of said decreased, at the February term, A. D. 1887, of said dearn, to will defend a said between the hours of ten ordiods in the favoreous and four of south in the afternoon, to will at two ordiods in the all-runces of said day, sell at public advanced in the all-runces of said day, sell at public and process hereinsteed, at the deciliar house on the promises hereinstee described, in the town of hear Park, to said court, the real estate described in follows, toward:

The southeast quertersky, of the northeast quarter (3) of section (we let each the first job principal metridian, single in the county of La Salie and State of Hindso, on the following terms, to will cash on centure that the county of La Salie and State of Hindso, on the following terms, to will cash on centure

Dates of successful day of February A. B. 1886.
ANDRIEW W. MERS.
Administrator of the state of feb 26-48.

B. F. LINCOLN,

Atterney at Law.

Atterney at Law.

FINAL SECTILEM ENT.—ESTATE OF CASE BENCHENDORF, DECD.—Notice is hereby give to all persons intensied in said estate, that the undersigned, administrative with the will annexed of the estate of the sold Carl Benchendorf, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of the country of LaSalle and state of filmols, at the Country Court House, in Otla wa, in said country, on Monday, the 15th day of March 5. IN 1886, for the purpose of rendering an account of the final settlement.

Dated at Othera, this 9th day of February 1886.

DONOTHEA BENCHENDORFF,
ATTEST A. T. BERTELS. Administratic.

Clerk Probate Court, La Salle Co., 111. 4 obligate.

DUNCAN McDOUGALL,

1.35 FM
1.35 F

2.23 P B Dated at Others this 12th day of February, 1886.
WILLIAM P. REES. 10.25 AV ATTEST: A. T. BARTELS. Administrator.
Cirk Probate Court La Salie Co., Ill. febis-sw NOTICES. - ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. MOORE, DEC D.

NOTICE. - Estate of William C. Moore. Dr. b.

Notice is hereby given that the undersiged, Ad
ministrators of the Estate of William C. Moore, late of the
county of La Salle and state of Hunois, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of said county, on the
third Monday cheing the 19th days of April, 1886,
at the Probate Court Room, in Othera, in said county
when and where all persons having chains or demands
against said estate are totified to attend and present
the same in writing for adjustment.

Dated this Sth day of February A. B. 1886,

JOHN C. MOORE.

CARRIE L. JUDD.

feht2-5w

Administrators.

We will sell you a first-class Sewing Machine cheaper than any one in this county, either for cash install-Oil and attachments on hand. All Machines fully Ottawa, Jan. 1' 1884. F. D. SWEETS CR & CO.

J. W. CLEGG & CO. Are prepared to do all kinds of

Gas & Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING.

Wrought Iron Pipes, Fixtures, Fittings, &c., at low prices.

Basement Opera House Block, OTTAWA, ILL.